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Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts.—Washington.

VOL. XXVIII. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1848. NO. 9.

POETRY.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

There is none,
In all this cold and hollow world, no fount
Of deep, strong, deathless love, save that within
A mother's heart.—It is but pride, wherewith
To his fair son the father's eye doth turn,
Watching his growth. Ay, on the boy he looks,
The bright glad creature springing in his path,
But as the heir of his great name, the young
And stately tree, whose rising strength, erelong,
Shall beat his trophies well.—And, this is love!
This is *man's* love!—What marvel?—*You* ne'er made
Your breast the pillow of his infancy,
While to the fullness of your heart's glad heavings
His fair cheek rose and fell; and his bright hair
Waved softly to your breast!—*You* ne'er kept watch
Beside him till the last pale star had set,
And morn, all dazzling, as in triumph, broke
On your dim weary eye; not *your's* the face
Which early faded through fond care for him,
Hung o'er his sleep, and only as Heaven's light
Was there to greet his wakening! You ne'er smooth'd
His couch, ne'er sung him to his rosy rest,
Caught his least whisper, when his voice from yours
Had learn'd soft utterance; press'd your lips to his
When fever parched it; hushed his way-ward cries,
With patient, vigilant, never wearied love!
No! these are woman's tasks!—in these her youth,
And bloom of cheek, and buoyancy of heart,
Steal from her all unmark'd!

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Influence of Women.—If men hold the practical power of society, women have mainly in their hands the more important moral power. There cannot be a moral community where they are licentious; there cannot be a refined society where they are neglected and ignorant. Upon them depend the earliest education and first impressions of their children. They regulate, or materially influence the principles, opinions and manners, of their husbands and their sons. Thus the sound and healthful state of society depends on them. It is a remarkable historical fact, that the wife of Oliver Cromwell endeavored to recall the exiled king, and that all his children, save one, were loyal. We must believe they derived their feelings and opinions from their mother. Alfred, one of the most extraordinary men of any age, who rescued his country from her enemies by his courage, and by his wisdom and energy raised her from extreme barbarism to a high degree of civilization, in his youth was given to idleness and pleasure.—His mother roused in him the ambition and virtue that has made him the admiration of mankind for a thousand years.—Napoleon said that to the manner in which his mother formed him at an early age, he principally owed his subsequent elevation. It was his opinion that the future good or bad conduct of a child depends upon the mother. Mothers, while you are proud of this distinction, remember the responsibility it imposes on you.—Be worthy of it.

Temperature of Rooms.—The Salem Observer publishes some timely cautions from the pen of Dr. Bates, of Norridgewock, which are worthy the attention of heads of families and persons using stoves. The Doctor recommends that a thermometer be kept in a room warmed by air-tight stoves, rather than trust the fallacy of one's feelings for its regulation. The temperature, to preserve health, should not exceed 65°. If a comfortable warmth is not secured at this temperature, it is better to put on more clothing than to increase the heat. These remarks apply to every other method of warming rooms. A temperature of 70° will debilitate a person in health.—In the sick room it is often 10° higher.—No wonder then that the sick are often so long prostrated. The marvel is that they ever get well. A room warmed by a stove should be well ventilated, or the atmosphere will very soon become impure and promote disease.

Roots for Medicinal purposes.—In a communication recently made by Dr. Houlton, he states that all roots should be taken up at the time their leaves die, as they then abound with the proper secretions of the plant. This rule has no exception: it applies to the roots of trees, shrubs, herbs, root-stocks, bulbs, corms, and tubers; and it includes that curious plant, colchicum, whose flowers only appear in the autumn, and its leaves and fruit the following spring and summer. Biennial roots must be taken up in the first year of their duration, as, when the leaves decay in the second year, their roots are either decayed or merely dry woody fibre. Roots intended to be preserved should be dried as soon as possible after they have been dug up; the large tree roots, especially the more juicy, dry better in their entire state than when sliced.—*Medical Gazette.*

Evening.—Evening is a precious time for friends who live together. Married people know it well, and brothers and sisters know it too. Contrary to the flowers of nature, which close their chalices at the close of the day, the loveliest flower of friendship—confidence—loves most to expand itself at evening, and breathes forth its fragrance most gladly under the protection of twilight and silence. Then talk we over the questions of the day; then conclude we peace with our hearts, if we have opened them before to our friend; then seek we reconciliation from heaven, and offer it to the world, ere yet the night comes; and then sleep we so sound and sweetly.

Novel Mode of Making Butter.—A genius in the interior of Georgia, has invented what he calls a 'railroad churn.' It consists of a large tin can holding 40 gallons, with spring bottom, and ingeniously contrived paddles or arms within, which will be put in motion by the jarring of a railroad car. He intends to establish a milk market on the line of the Georgia railroad, along the interior of the State, and, pouring the new milk into his churning cans, it will be transformed into butter and butter-milk by the time it reaches Charleston. By this means the citizens of that place will be daily supplied with the freshest butter at a reduced price.

A New Way to frighten Rats.—A friend informs us, says the editor of the Thomoston Register, that he has discovered a new way to frighten rats. He says that he was so much disturbed one night by their gnawing the partition of his sleeping apartment that he arose and filled up the hole that they were making. But this was of no avail. They returned with a reinforcement and renewed the force with redoubled vigor. He then hung his watch over the hole, and in a few minutes they dispersed and he has not heard one since.

Military Anecdote.—Many years ago, at the annual muster of one of our local regiments, the commander, a very worthy man, and an able officer, but who had the misfortune to be rather illiterate, gave the word for the regiment "to fire by platoons from right and left *eternally*"—[he meant alternately.] A wag belonging to one of the light companies on the right, observed to his comrades, 'let us take the Colonel at his word—at least let us fire until our ammunition is expended.' The soldiers caught at the idea, and almost as quick as thought the word passed down the line. The first round from the platoon was regularly fired—but then ensued a scene which no pen can describe. *Crack!*—went a half dozen guns on the right, *Crack!*—went as many more on the left. *Bang!*—went a whole company in the centre.—*Pop—pop—pop—pop*—went single guns all through the line. The officers stood for a few moments petrified with amazement. 'Cease firing,' roared the Colonel, and dashed in among the troops. His example was followed by all the other field officers, who rode furiously up and down the line, brandishing their swords, and bawling out at the top of their lungs, 'cease firing!' Bugles sounded—drums beat—but all to no purpose. As soon as the officers succeeded in stopping the firing at one point—crack—crack—pop—pop—it would break out in another. At length the officers, wearied with their exertions, and having pretty essentially used up their horses, concluded to smother their wrath and wait the issue with patience; and not until their last round was expended, did the troops cease firing. Then the officers all along the line, who had been foaming with rage, and threatening the men with all sorts of punishments, as if simultaneously seized with one common impulse at the ludicrousness of the above scene, could not restrain their laughter, and their cachinations were no bad imitation of the *feu de joie* of the soldiers. Oh, it was rare sport, and I never shall forget that scene, if I live *eternally*.—*Portland American.*

Animal Economy.—As a Yankee pedlar of the genuine Connecticut breed, was one day in front of a country tavern, watering a raw boned horse, whose ribs might be as easily counted as marbles in a boy's pocket, a roguish looking horse-jockey accosted the pedlar, thinking to have some fun with him, as follows:

'I say, I rather imagine it don't cost much to keep that ere creature in feed, does it?'

'Wal now, what would you give to know! I make it a rule never to trade for *nothin*.'

'Well,' said the jockey, 'if you can feed him on any thing cheaper than *lathes* and *brickbats*, and support life, I'll treat.'

'Done!' said Jonathan, putting both hands into his pockets and looking into the jockey's face. 'I take yer up, stranger. I just gets a lot of *shavings* and puts a pair of *green spectacles* on the animal's nose, and the foolish creature thinks its *grass!* at that rate he eats a barrel a day! Now, stranger, I'll take a *sweetner*, if you please.'

A plough to dig potatoes attracted much attention at the American Institute in New York. It is the invention of a young man of Schenectady, and is represented to be capable of digging in a complete and clean manner six acres per day, or say 1,500 bushels, with the same ease a single hand with the hoe will dig fifty bushels per day.

Out, but well told—Saving Postage.—Hillo! Mister Postmaster, and is there ever a letter here for Dennis O'Callahan?' inquired the identical Dennis himself, as he rode up to the door of a certain Post Office.

'I believe there is,' replied the Post Master, stepping back and producing the letter at the door.

'And will you be so kind as to *rade* it for me, seein I had the misfortin to be edicated to rade never a bit in the world?' humbly asked the Irishman.

'To be sure, sir,' said the accommodating Post Master. So he opened the Epistle and read with a good deal of difficulty three very interesting pages concerning Dennis's folks and affairs' in old Ireland—the said Dennis with both legs turned on the same side of the saddle listening all the while with becoming meekness and gratitude.

'Much obleeged to yer honor, for throublin' yourself and consumin' your valuable time with the like of me and mine; how much might be the postage on my letter?'

'Fifty cents, sir.'

'A very raisonable price for such a comfortin' letter; but as I could never think of axin' yer worship to credit the like o' me, ye may jist *keep the letter for pay!*'

Store Tea.—A countryman, not particularly well acquainted with the various names and qualities of the China herb, was taking his breakfast at a hotel in St Louis, lately, when he called upon the waiter for a cup of tea.

'What kind of tea will you have, sir?' asked the waiter.

'Why *tea!*—give me a cup of *tea*,' said the stranger.

'Yes, sir—but what kind of tea?'

'*Store tea*, confound you!' responded the countryman, in a tone which told that he was a little savage. 'Do you think I want to drink *sassafras* when I come to town?'

Singular Group of Connexions.—The boat Indiana, Capt. Tibbitts, left this place a few days since, says the Cleveland Herald, with a large number of passengers on board, mostly one family, consisting of a wife with two husbands, (1st and 3d, the second having died) three sets of children and three sets of grand children. The parties in the relation of brothers and half brothers, sisters and half sisters, uncles and aunts, cousins and half cousins, and the parents were mother and fathers, grand mother and grand fathers to the whole. What is still more singular, the wife and two husbands were on perfect good terms.—The first marriage having been annulled by divorce, the parties afterwards became friends, & the whole group were moving to the West together, where they will probably find plenty of room, as this is a great country.'

At Berlin and London the longest day has sixteen and a half hours. At Stockholm and Upsal the longest has eighteen and a half hours, and the shortest five and a half. At Hamburgh, Dantzic, and Stettin, the longest day has eighteen hours, and the shortest seven. At Saint Petersburg and Tobolsk the longest has nineteen and the shortest five hours; at Toronto, in Finland, the longest day has twenty one and a half hours, and the shortest two and a half; at Wandobus, in Norway, the day lasts from the 21st of May to the 22d July, without interruption, and at Spitzbergen the longest day lasts three and a half months.

Punishment in Prussia for Fighting a Duel.—A letter from Cologne says:

Lieutenant Pelzer, who lately, in consequence of a dispute at a ball, fought a duel with M. Haim, a bookseller, and shot him, was sentenced by a court martial to be beheaded. The King has commuted this sentence to fifteen years imprisonment in a fortress; and Lieut. Pelzer has accordingly been conveyed to the fortress of Ehren Vreitstein, as well as the two seconds, who are condemned to ten years' imprisonment. No doubt is entertained that the imprisonment of the two seconds at least will be considerably abridged.'

60 000 People Perished.—In the year 1755, a portion of Lisbon was sunk by an earthquake, and where it stood the water is now one hundred fathoms deep. More than sixty thousand of the inhabitants perished in a few minutes! The immense loss of life was caused by the sinking of the spacious quay called Cavade Prado, in which multitudes resorted for safety in the first moment of danger, as the nearest open space where they would be out of danger from the falling buildings, or might escape to the shipping. On this spot is now the deepest water. The sea first retired and left the bar dry, then roll'ed in and rose fifty feet above its ordinary level. This earthquake was felt in various parts of the world, not only in Europe but in the West Indies, and in this country, where so far as there were observers at the time, it was felt most plainly on Lake Ontario.

The remote territory of Wisconsin is beginning to furnish its share of the surplus products of Agriculture. The quantity of surplus wheat raised in that territory this year is variously estimated at from 100 000 to 300 000 bushels.

Dispute over an Unburied Corpse.—Ever since the appointment of the Rev. T. Chamberlain, of Christ Church, to the curacy of St Thomas, in this city, we have from time to time received notices of his sayings and doings, and notices of discreditable scenes occurring in the course of the ministerial duty of the curate; and on Friday last the curate raised a dispute over the dead body of a child brought for interment, which ended in riot and blows, and caused a high state of excitement and indignation through the parish. The curate intimated that he would not bury the child when it lay dead in the cradle, renewed his refusal at his rooms in Christ Church, rested this refusal on the ground that it had not been baptized for the pardon of sin!—After a long remonstrance by the father, who, having four little ones buried in the parish churchyard, naturally desired that the kindred dust should have one repository, the curate said if he buried it it would be in a way the father would not like. The father urged that the child had been baptized by the senior Wesleyan minister, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, who was ordained by Dr. Coke, a presbyter of the church of England.

On the morning of Friday the sexton intimated to the mother that a grave was dug in a corner of the churchyard; in the afternoon the funeral procession entered the churchyard; the curate also, attended by three policemen, was on the spot, and pointing to the grave said:—'There is a grave; I mean to bury your child as a cast away.' After a brief dialogue, the excited and bereaved mother seized upon the curate, and a most painful spectacle ensued. The clergyman desirous to escape, and calling for the police; the mother demanding the interment of the child; the father calling for a spade, and declaring he would bury his child by the other children himself. A large crowd gathers, and for nearly three hours the churchyard is a scene of excitement, disorder, and tumult. In the end the child was buried by the side of its relatives and by another clergyman.—*Oxford (Eng.) Chronicle.*

The Population of France.—Mr. Welsh states that the population of France, as shown by the census taken a short time ago, amounts to 34,494 876. The last census, in 1836, gave 33,540,910. The Seine contains upwards of 1,500,000. It would appear that in less than a century and a half the population of France has been nearly doubled, but this augmentation has been very slow indeed as compared with what takes place in Great Britain, Prussia, Austria and even Russia.

An Octogenarian Dead.—On the 9th inst. *David McMurtrie*, of Huntingdon, the eldest resident of that place, departed this life. He heard the Declaration of Independence read in the State House Yard on the 4th of July, 1776, left the city the same day for Huntingdon, and resided there until his death. Being personally intimate with Gen. Washington, Dr. Franklin, and other worthies of the Revolution, and having a social and communicative turn of mind, he related many interesting anecdotes of the times, especially with regard to the Indian warfare with which he was more particularly acquainted.

The North Eastern Boundary.—The N. Y. Courier states that the survey of the U. S. Boundary line according to the treaty of Washington, has been conducted during the past season with great industry and success. The boundary has already been surveyed and marked from the monument at the source of the river St. Croix, to the outlet of Lake Pokenagamook, on the river St. Francis. This portion of our frontier embraces the whole of Madawaska settlement, which is by far the most populous portion of the line, until it reaches the frontiers of Vermont and New York. Monuments of cast iron have been erected along the greater portion of the meridian line, at the distance of one mile apart. The termini of the straight line between the outlet of Lake Pakenagamook, and the north west branch of the St. John, have been determined astronomically, in latitude and longitude, and the greater part of the river St. John, above the mouth of the St. Francis, has also been accurately surveyed. The labors of the commission will probably close about the middle of the present month.

The Richmond Whig states that Windsor, the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Pleasants, 25 miles from the city, on the James river, was destroyed by fire on Sunday, with a total loss of every species of property. The widow, over 90 years of age was saved with difficulty being conveyed on a bed literally through the flames. There were none but women, it seems, upon the premises.

Quick Work.—Peter Welden was convicted, in Philadelphia on Friday morning, of robbing Mr. Joseph Alexander of a gold watch, and was sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. The robbery was committed at 12 o'clock on Thursday, the prisoner was arrested, committed, in answer, indicted by the grand jury, tried, convicted, and sentenced by the court before 7 o'clock the next day.

Sudden Death.—It often happens that our last hour comes unexpected.—When we are busied in some favorite scheme, when we are laying a scene of happiness which we expect to last for years, the awful voice comes, 'This night thy soul shall be required of thee.' I mention this not as if I thought it one of the evils of life. If we are prepared to die, a sudden death must be the most agreeable of all. The servant who is doing his duty, will be agreeably surprised at an unexpected visit from his master. The soldier whose arms are crowned with conquest, would be happy if his prince should suddenly come to be the witness of his victory.—*Logan.*

'Times ain't now as they use to have been.'—Folks don't go to bed now a days—they retire. Nobody eats their dinner—people take some refreshment.—Nobody goes to church,—but people attend divine service. There is no Sunday—it is Sabbath. No one gets his tooth pulled out—it is extracted. Instead of drinking tea or coffee, the fashionable only sip a little. No one tears a hole in his pantaloons—but it is no rare thing that he lacerates them. The ladies don't go a visiting—only make calls.—Young men don't go a courting—they only step in to pass the evening. Our grandmas used hard backed chairs—but our belles have *stuffed backs to their seats.*

Thanksgiving.—Proclamations for the observance of this festival on the days mentioned have been issued in the following States:

Georgia,	Nov. 3	Michigan	Nov. 30
Charleston City	" 16	Missouri,	" 30
Massachusetts,	" 30	Indiana,	" 30
Connecticut,	" 30	Maine,	Dec. 7
New Hampshire	" 30	New Jersey,	" 7
Rhode Island,	" 30	Vermont,	" 7
Maryland,	" 30	New York,	" 14

How easy would it be, to have this solemn rite observed on the same day throughout the Union, and how impressive would be the unanimity!

The Mass Missionary meeting of the Baptists in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening, was large and enthusiastic.—The speaker was Mr. Kincaid, Missionary from Burmah. After the exercises of the evening were concluded, a collection took place, which amounted to $850, *and a pair of gold ear-rings!* A number of pledges were given, among which, says the Tribune correspondence, was one in the following words—'One dollar per day so long as the Lord shall prosper me.'

Late from Guadaloupe.—The brig Lydia, Capt. Ilsley, at Savannah, brings dates from Guadaloupe to the 1st inst. Immense activity exists in rebuilding the town of Point Petre, and otherwise repairing the damages sustained by the terrible earthquake of 8th of February last. The appropriation of the French Government of 2 500,000 francs, is being judiciously expended in promoting the reconstruction of the town. One thousand dollars are offered to every citizen who will erect within a given time, a house of certain dimensions.

A Melancholy Case of Shoplifting.—The Barre, (Mass.) Gazette states that a painful case of shoplifting has just come to light in that town. Mrs. Harriet Smith, a native of the town, of a respectable family, the wife of Mr. Josiah Smith, one of the best citizens, a member of a church, and a mother—has been detected in stealing, during the last three years, various kinds of dry-goods to the amount of several hundred dollars. The forgeries of Wm. Goddard, says the Gazette, did not create a deeper sensation than this disclosure. 'The development of such unmitigated and long continued dishonesty has cast an expression of gloom and surprise over our little community.'

Repudiation.—The Mobile Herald has an anecdote on this subject, too good to be lost. A merchant of Mobile, and an American by birth, was recently on a visit to Liverpool, where a branch of his house was established, the head of which was a Scotchman. At a dinner given by his partner, a number of merchants and capitalists were present, and though the Mobilian made great efforts to avoid any discussion in reference to American securities, yet as the old codgers at the table, the majority of whom were from good old Scotia, insisted upon the matter, he was compelled to listen to their long tirade against Repudiation. In answer to their assaults, he observed that only one State had repudiated, and that was Mississippi. Inquiry was made how she *happened* to stand alone in this matter?—The Mobilian replied that they had a very curious man for Governor, named McNutt, but that he was not an American. The whole company demanded his birth-place. 'Why,' said the Mobilian, 'he is a most obstinate and pertinacious old Scotchman.' After a *broad look* at each other, the conversation immediately turned upon other subjects!

A beautiful sentiment is the following by the celebrated Logan:

'Over all the moments of life religion scatters her favors, but reserves her best, her choicest, her divinest blessings for the last hour.'

Confession of a Murderer.—Our readers doubtless recollect the horrid murder of the Gastner family, in Warren county, N. J. about the 1st of May last. One man has been tried for the murder and acquitted, and hitherto the affair has been involved in mystery. An arrest was made in Philadelphia on Thursday night, under singular circumstances, and if one of the party is to be believed, the murderers have been secured. A man, a native of Prussia, who gave his name as Augustus Miller, but whose real name is August Jacobi, voluntarily confessed to a German in a boarding house, that he had killed part of the family, and that a man named William Heyer, then also in the boarding house, was his accomplice.—Heyer denies all knowledge of Jacobi, or of the murder. An examination was to take place on Friday. At the hearing before the Mayor early on Friday morning, the Ledger says:—

'The prisoner seemed firm and unmoved, betraying no excitement whatever. He bluntly avowed his participation in the murder, but named no one else. He refused to tell any thing of himself, or to give any details connected with the affair, except that he had put up at Bush's Hotel, in Third street, above Callowhill, where he had left a chest and carpet bag, the keys of which he handed to the Mayor.

'His chest and bag were yesterday taken to the police office, and the contents examined. The chest contained a large quantity of old apparel, a number of German books, newspapers, letters, manuscripts, &c. a brass barreled pistol, snuff box, and other small matters.

'Among the letters was one from a brother, another from a sister of Jacobi, living in Prussia, and another appeared to be a love letter, signed 'Sophie.'—There were also three or four certificates, with official seals attached, one purporting to be a letter of recommendation from a Commissioner of Posen, in Prussia, another dated at Danzig, of same import. There was also a letter purporting to be one in answer to a letter, signed J. A. Almonte, and dated at Washington, D. C. Among the papers there are numerous memoranda, which if written by Jacobi, show him to be a man of intelligence and of good breeding.

'During the afternoon, a gentleman from the vicinity of Belvidere, and well acquainted with the circumstances of the murder, and the localities and appurtenances of the premises of Mr. Parke, prepared a diagram of the place. In carefully searching among the books and papers afterwards, a small blank book was found, in which a diagram was discovered on one of the leaves, which corresponded with that made by the gentleman.

'A memorandum was made above it in pencil marks, which purported to be the description of a house, with rooms, entrance, two barns, two kitchens, out houses, road leading to it, and a hole in or near the road, all corresponding with the gentleman's knowledge of Parke and Gastner's residence. The book and memorandum was subsequently shown to Jacobi, who said that's a long time ago; I don't feel well; I want a night's rest; I will tell you all about it to-morrow.' In the afternoon he said that Heyer had nothing to do with the affair.

'Jacobi is a fine looking man, apparently about 40 years of age, light complexion, thick set, rather amiable countenance, with every indication of being intelligent and well bred. He manifests no disposition to converse with any body, and as far as he has averred anything, his statements have been made in a frank, positive and determined tone, and in the fewest possible words. From the tenor of some of the letters found in his chest, the impression is that he is of noble birth, or allied to families of wealth and rank in his own country.

'It seems from his statements that he boarded at the time of the murder at the Hamburg House, in Cedar street, New York. That he there knew Heyer by the name of Stine; and that he came from there eight days ago. Heyer states that he has been fourteen days from New York; that he there attended bar.

A Petition.—Mr. Fisher presented a petition to the Tennessee Legislature, from citizens of Fayette county, praying that a certain negro slave, named Doctor Jack, be exempted from the operation of the law prohibiting slaves from practising medicine. This petition was supported by another from a number of ladies of the same county. Dr. Jenkins represented as a skilful physician, of long practice, who had rendered essential service to suffering humanity. The petition was ordered to be transmitted to the Senate.

The Petersburg Republican, speaking the sentiments of a branch of the Loco Foco party of Virginia, gives the following piece of comfort to Mr. Van Buren:

'Say what he will, do what he will, right or wrong, he cannot be elected, and all this chicanery, and maneuvering to secure for him the nomination, if it succeeded, will lead to one end, the certain defeat of our party.'

A German musical periodical, published at Carlsruhe, announces the greatest prodigy yet—a boy who has the power of omitting three vocal sounds at one time, & therefore capable of executing music in three parts!

Suit for Libel.—A suit for libel was tried at Carlisle last week, instituted by Samuel Hepburn, President Judge of the several courts of that district, against John Hamilton, editor of the Pennsylvania Statesman, and George Matthews, the avowed author of the alleged libel, which consisted in calling Hepburn a 'political scoundrel.' The jury returned the following singular verdict—'We do agree that the defendants are guilty of *political slander or libel*; but we do not agree that they are guilty of *moral or religious libel*, and so we say all.' Judge Durkee, before whom the case was tried, said the verdict was improper; that it must either be guilty or not guilty. The jury then went out and in a few minutes returned a verdict of guilty. The defendants were sentenced to pay a fine of forty dollars and the costs of prosecution.

Death of Mr. Hassler.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Hassler, for many years at the head of the Coast Survey of the United States. Mr. Hassler was sometime since attacked with Pleurisy which yielded to the skill of his physicians, but the exhaustion consequent upon the treatment of the disease was so great that he gradually sunk under it, until last evening, at seven o'clock, when he expired, at Sanderson's Hotel. The scientific world will deeply regret the loss in him of a thorough scholar, whose life has been usefully employed, and whose place will not easily be filled.

Mr. H. had, we believe, attained to the age of nearly eighty years, and was much enfeebled previous to his last illness.—*U. S. Gazette, Nov. 20.*

Fire in Hartford, Conn.—On Saturday evening an immense wooden structure known as the 'Liberian Hotel,' a resort of abandoned blacks and whites, was burnt to the ground. The firemen did not seem to care much about putting the flames out, but squirted the water in the greatest profusion upon the wretched inmates as they emerged from the infamous haunt. On Sunday a number of fights between the blacks and whites took place about the ruins.

The Philadelphia Firemen. The Grand Jury of the Court of Quarter Sessions, in view of the frequent disturbances among some of the firemen of Philadelphia, have tendered a formal presentment against nine or ten of the companies as public nuisances, and recommend that the doors of the said companies be closed by the proper authorities; or that other decisive measures be taken by the civil authorities to prevent the recurrence of such outrages in future.

Real estate appears to be going up rapidly in New York. On Monday, one hundred and twenty-three building lots were sold under the hammer, at prices twice as great as could have been obtained one year ago. The Journal of Commerce thinks that speculation has something to do with it, and advises the cautious to 'stand from under'.

Ladies' Amusements in New York.—N. P. Willis, in one of his sketches addressed to the National Intelligencer, says:—'The female dynasty is gaining ground. I mentioned in a previous letter that a *Ladies' Oyster Shop* was opened in New York and a *Ladies' Reading Room* projected. The latter is since organized and about going into operation, and meantime another masculine privilege has gone over to the ladies. *A Club Bowling Alley* has been established in Broadway, near Franklin street, most luxuriant in all its appointments—carpets, ottomans, dressing-rooms, &c. The families subscribing are of the most fashionable cliques, and no male foot is suffered to enter this gynecian gymnasium—the pins being set up by girls and the attendance exclusively feminine.'

Served Right.—A lady was insulted in the street, at Providence, R. I., on Wednesday afternoon last, by a fellow who threw his arms around her and attempted to kiss her. He was promptly arrested, and brought before Samuel Curry, Esq., Justice of the peace, who sentenced him to three weeks imprisonment.

Several such cases have lately occurred here and in New York. The scoundrels generally get off on the plea of insanity, but they have a marvellous method in their madness. We never heard that one of them attempted to kiss an ugly woman. In all the instances that we have known, they manifest a taste in their selection which would do credit to a connoisseur in the full possession of his reason.—*Providence Journal.*

Singular Well.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says a shaft has been sunk in Wayne county, [N. Y.,] three hundred and sixty feet below the surface, the water from which equals the specific gravity of the water of the Dead Sea. The hydrometer denotes full saturation, or one hundred degrees of the *earths* which are held in solution. It will be analyzed as soon as the temperature of the weather reaches zero.

On Dit.—Some of the papers have it that the Hon. Rufus Choate, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, will resign upon the assembling of the Massachusetts legislature; and that it is the understanding that Mr. Webster is to take his place. Nous verrons.

Tell a Yankee that it is impossible to do a thing and he will be sure to try it. One hearing the old adage that 'it is impossible to make a whistle out of a pig's tail,' procured one, and stripped the skin off whole. After the same was sufficiently dried in the sun, he found no difficulty in fitting a mouth piece, &c. and now it squeaks most emphatically.

Important Arrest.—Two well dressed individuals, giving their names as J. A. B. Watson and J. H. Britton, were arrested in this city on Friday evening and Saturday morning, by constable Ridgely, of Baltimore, on the charge of being concerned in the extensive robbery of Treasury notes from the custom house, at New Orleans, about a year ago.

Watson was arrested on Friday night, at the steamboat landing, having just arrived from New York, and Britton was taken into custody on Saturday, at the Western Hotel, Market street, where he was putting up, with two or three of his relatives, residents of Baltimore.—They were taken upon warrants issued at Baltimore and this city. On Saturday they were placed in custody of the U. S. authorities, and sent, by an order from Judge Randall, of the U. S. Court, to Washington city, from whence if an examination of the matter shall require it, they are to be sent on to New Orleans.' Our city police have been on the look-out for these persons some time, and after great exertions, have succeeded in making an arrest which, it is believed, will lead to a knowledge of the whole of the perpetrators of the robbery.—*Phila Ledger.*

A Flash in the Pan.—The confession of August Jacobi, that he had murdered the Castner family in Warren county, N. J., made on Friday, in Philadelphia, seems likely to turn out all a sham. He now says he never was in New Jersey but once, and then he simply passed through from New York to Philadelphia. On Saturday evening, he averred that he was entirely innocent of the murder of the Castner family, and had no participation in it whatever. He declared that his first assertion or confession was the consequence of a momentary insanity, with which he had been attacked already twice this year. In this condition, being tired of life, and with a view to die, he had concocted the tale, thinking thereby to throw the sum of one thousand dollars, (the reward offered for the murderer of the Castner family,) into the hands of a poor and needy man. Heyer, the man arrested with him, has been discharged; but he has been retained until it can be ascertained that the statement he makes of his whereabouts on the last of April and 1st of May, is true.

Dreadful Accident.—Yesterday morning a dreadful and fatal occurrence took place at the residence of Mr. Bombarger, Black River Neck; we learn that Mr. Oliver P. Tilden, of this city, had gone down for a gunning excursion, and as the party were going out, he having just loaded his gun, set it down before him with some force, when it was suddenly discharged, the whole load entering his mouth and carrying away all the upper part of his head, scattering bone and brain about the room amidst the awe struck company, the body falling to the floor a mutilated corpse. The accident happened at the moment one of the party was speaking of the manner in which to manage the ducks, when Tilden, catching the spirit of the remark, threw the butt of his piece on the floor, exclaiming "I'll fix 'em;" and the explosion instantly followed. The deceased was engaged as bar-keeper at the Columbia Gardens, and was 28 years of age. Verily, "in the midst of life we are in death."—*Balt. Sun, Nov. 21.*

Rev. Messrs. J. B. Binney and E. B. Bullard, and Mr. Thomas S. Ranney, with their wives, and Miss Lathrop, sailed last week from the wharf in Charlestown, as Missionaries to the Burman Empire. The former two gentlemen are to be devoted to the work of teaching and preaching to the Karens—the latter to take charge of a Missionary printing establishment. They go out under the auspices of the American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions. A prayer was offered on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Hague.

The Rev. Walter Gunn and lady, sailed in the same ship, as Missionaries to the Teloogoos of Southern India, under the patronage of the Missionary Society of the Lutheran Evangelical Church.—*Boston Journal.*

Gallantry among Soldiers.—One of the British regiments in Canada, the 71st, recently ordered to the West Indies, has been so long in Canada, that a number of soldiers had formed matrimonial alliances without leave, and of course much alarm was created among their families when the order came. To the surprise and admiration of every body, two hundred men stepped from the ranks of the reserved battalion, which remains at Chambly, and offered themselves as substitutes for their married comrades.—By this truly generous and soldier-like conduct, says the Montreal Gazette, the separation and consequent misery of families was prevented, and all permanent volunteers for Canada, and old soldiers who were permitted for general good conduct to remain in the colony prior to discharge, or who were found unfit for tropical service, were replaced.

Since the heroic days of missionary martyrdom, we do not recollect to have seen any thing more striking than the following, drawn from a late French paper.

Martyrdom in China.—The *Univers* gives the following authentic account of the martyrdom of M. Borie, the Missionary at Tong-King, in China:—'When surprised by the soldiers who went to arrest him, he arose, and, like the Saviour, asked them 'whom seek ye?'—They were for a moment struck dumb by his majestic countenance and extraordinary stature, so imposing in this climate. When put in irons the confessor took advantage of the eagerness shown by the people to visit him, to deliver freely to them the words of eternal life. His execution was horrifying. The executioner, who was half drunk, scarcely knew what he was about. His first stroke of the sabre fell on the ear of the martyr, and cut him to the jaw; and the second came upon the top of the shoulders; and the third was better directed, but did not sever the head from the trunk. At this sight the criminal mandarin shrunk back with horror. It required seven strokes before the sanguinary work was finished, during which the holy priest did not utter a single cry."

An Alarming Calculation.—Major Long, of the United States Topographical Corps, whose attention has lately been directed to the action of the water on the Illinois shore of the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Missouri, has informed the editor of the St. Louis Era that the river has within the last year cut away about two hundred yards of the bank, leaving only about one thousand yards to connect the Mississippi with the low grounds of Long Lake. There are, besides, several ravines which head nearer, and into which the water from the river passed last spring, and by this channel to the Lake. The editor of the Era remarks:

'If this destruction of the bank should continue for two or three years, it is certain that so much of the water will pass into the lake as to inundate the whole American bottom, from its extremity at the mouth to Kaskaskia. It will require very little calculation to show that two hundred thousand acres of the richest land in the world will thus be lost for all purposes of cultivation, and its injury to St. Louis will be incalculable. Communications, during periods of high water, with the Eastern section of Illinois, will be cut off, and the submersion of such an extent of country must be prejudicial to health.'

Reciprocal Politeness.—The Christian Freeman, referring to the election of Mr McMichael to his present responsible office, relates the following:

'Speaking of Sheriffs reminds us of a very polite friend of ours, who once aspired to the sheriffalty of a county. A criminal was in the county jail awaiting his trial for murder, with a reasonable prospect of conviction. The candidate for the sheriffalty called one day to see him, when the prisoner wishing to compliment his visitor, said to him, 'If I should be condemned to be hanged, I know of no one by whom I would rather be hung than by you.' The visitor acknowledged the intended courtesy by a Chesterfieldian bow, and with one of his blandest smiles replied: 'And should I be elected sheriff, I know of no one whom I would rather hang than you.'

The Ayr (Scotland) Observer relates a laughable incident which occurred on the arrival in that city of Mr. Van Amburgh's elephant, not long since:

The elephant arrived on foot about 11 o'clock on the night previous to the exhibition, and when it was passing down the high street of Newton, it was met by an individual who was wending his way homeward to bed. The large soft feet of the elephant preventing it from making any noise, it had advanced within a short distance of him before he perceived it. On looking up, his eyes encountered a dark mass coming down upon him with noiseless steps, and at a rapid rate. Distrusting the correctness of his visual faculties, he rubbed his eyes, but true enough, there was the fearful object coming nearer—visions of spectral monsters flitted across the imagination—his hair started upon end—for some time he stood still in speechless horror, and then uttering a cry of terror and alarm he sank senseless to the ground. On assistance being procured, he was brought to life again, and laughed at for his pains, but it required the sight of the animal himself to convince him that it was not the 'muckle black de'il.'

The Whigs of Baltimore, as has been made known, intend to give to the largest State delegation to the great Whig Convention of next May a banner. They have requested Mr. Clay to cut from timber of the growth of Ashland a staff for the banner.—The following is his reply to this request.

The reply of Mr. Clay, it will be seen, is addressed to Mr. Fahnestock, which is a German word meaning *flag-staff*—quite a coincidence.

ASHLAND, 10th Nov 1843.

Dear Sir.—I duly received your favor as Chairman of the Whig Banner Committee of Baltimore, requesting a Staff to be cut, by my hands, at this place, for the elevation of the Banner, to be presented, in behalf of the Whigs of Baltimore, to such State Delegation to the Young Mens' Whig Committee of Ratification as shall have the largest proportionate number of Delegates in attendance.

I shall take great pleasure in complying with this request. A stick of white or blue ash (the best description of timber, I think, of all the kinds which grow in our forests) has been already cut, and is in progress of preparation for the Staff—When completed, I will forward it through such channel as will ensure its safe arrival.

The conception of a plan of a Young Men's Convention, to ratify the nominations previously made by the Whig National Convention, was very fortunate, and it will be productive of the best effects. Nor could any place be more suitable, for the assembling of such a Convention, than the Monumental city, which covered itself with glory during the last War, and has recently again won imperishable laurels. Long may they continue to grace its patriotic brows!

Your faithful friend and ob't servant,

H. CLAY.

Levi Fahnestock, Esq.

Carlisle.—Forty buildings have been erected in the borough of Carlisle, within the last twelve months.

Maine—'The Star in the East.'—For the first time since the blighting era of the Vetoes, we have cheering news from Maine. There were four members of Congress to elect last Monday, and only *one of the Districts* gave a Whig plurality at the State Election in September. We hoped Severance would be elected and would have compounded for that.—But our latest advices import that in the Kennebec District Luther Severance, a first-rate Whig, is elected by 1 300 majority; while in the Lincoln District, Freeman H. Morse, Whig, is probably elected—a most unexpected triumph.—Returns from nearly all the towns in the District gives the following result—being a Whig gain of some 2 300:

For Freeman H. Morse, Whig	3,441
" Charles Andrews, Loco	2,474
Abolition and Scattering	674

Morse ahead of all 293.

The towns to be heard from gave Morse 1006, Andrews 455 Scattering 41, in September. So Mr. Morse has to gain 103 votes in these towns to elect him, and we are confident he has done it. This is the 'Comet' District, extending some 200 miles from the Atlantic through the heart of the State to Canada; Lincoln and Oxford Counties being connected by a single township (Green) in Kennebec.

But this is not all. It is believed that even the Eastern (Hancock and Washington) District has elected Thomas Robinson, Whig. Thirty towns give Robinson 1036, Cary (Loco) 939 Scattering 93. What the residue of the District will do we cannot say, but we are confident Cary is not elected. On the previous trial, the Loco preponderance in this District was some 2 000, divided between two candidates.

In the strong Loco District of Waldo, &c. there is pretty certainly again no choice—Mr. 'Scattering' leading Benj. White, the regular Loco, very handsomely.

'Three cheers for the rising Star in the East.'—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MR. CLAY AT HOME.

The following letter is from the pen of one of the leading Whigs of the Union. It will be read with no little interest.

Correspondence of the Philad. Inquirer.

LEXINGTON, Ky. Nov. 12.

Dear Sir:—I arrived in this beautiful city late last evening. I availed myself of the neighborhood of Ashland to this place, of an opportunity of presenting the tribute of my personal respect to the great Statesman of our age. No true hearted Whig—no Whig who loves political honor or personal integrity and who despises perfidy and treason, should ever, if he passes near or through Lexington, fail to visit Ashland, and there behold the embodiment of Whig principles and the personification of Whig honor and patriotism, Henry Clay.

It is indeed cheering in these degenerate days, when political principles are sacrificed upon the altar of personal interest, when public men disregard all former pledges and professions, and openly and unblushingly display their perfidy, to turn aside from the disgusting spectacle, and in his quiet home look upon one whose life has been devoted to the best interests of his country, and who has ever cheerfully sacrificed self interest and ambition upon the shrine of public duty. Such a man is Henry Clay, and it is the deep and growing knowledge of this disinterested patriotism that renders Ashland so dear to every Whig, and its distinguished inhabitant so deeply enshrined in the affections of the American people.

I am happy to inform you that Mr. Clay is in excellent health, and is looking remarkably well. Time has dealt most gently with him; it may have deprived him of some of the fire and vigor of youth but it has conferred upon him in return the matured dignity of age. His eye is bright—his form erect and unbowed—his step buoyant and elastic, and his constitution apparently unimpaired by the laborious efforts of an arduous public life. Indeed since his retirement from the Senate he seems to have recuperated, and he now has the appearance of one over whose head scarce *fifty* winters have sprinkled their snows.

I rejoiced to see him in the enjoyment of such excellent health. If his life is spared, he is destined to be called in 1844 by the American People from his calm and classic retreat to the highest office of the country.

The signs of the times are truly auspicious—the watch fires of the great Whig camp are every where rekindling—the enthusiasm of 1840 is already aroused, and notwithstanding the efforts a vigilant foe, aided by the patronage of the National Executive, the Whig army, with their gallant leader, brave Harry of the West, at their van, will march forth to a triumphant and glorious victory.

In such an auspicious result I know you will heartily rejoice, and that you will agree with me that our cause is worthy of such a leader.

"Some short time since the Richmond Enquirer was quite unhappy at the supposition that a letter, which was said to be addressed to Mr Giddings of Ohio, had been written by Henry Clay of Kentucky. It has since been ascertained that the letter in question was written by Mr. C. M. Clay, and not by the great Whig Statesman.—The Richmond Whig publishes the following extract from a letter on the subject, which the latter has addressed to Mr. Botts:

ASHLAND 10th Nov. 1843.

'I have perused your letter to the Whig, and am greatly obliged by the friendly motives which dictated it. By this time, however you will have learned, from Mr Giddings, that it was no letter of mine, but one of a namesake, which excited Mr. R[illegible]. I have [illegible] one heart, and one mind, and all my letters are but copies of the original, and if genuine, will be found to conform to it wherever they may be addressed."

MR. ADAMS IN KENTUCKY.

A few days previous to the departure of Mr. Adams from Cincinnati to Pittsburg, he crossed the river, at the earnest invitation of the citizens of Covington, and was welcomed to that city in an appropriate address by the Hon. JAMES T. MOREHEAD, United States Senator from Kentucky. MR. ADAMS replied, as usual, in very happy and eloquent terms. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the invitations which he had been honored with from different public bodies, cities and individuals in the West. The following passage from his speech is an honorable and just tribute to MR. CLAY:

'Not only have I received invitations from public bodies and cities (continued Mr. Adams) but also from individuals, among the first of whom was that great man, your own citizen, who, during a very large portion of my public life, and in various public capacities, and in several instances in matters relating to your interests, has been my associate and friend, and the recollection of whom brings me to the acknowledgment, before this whole assembly, that in all the various capacities in which I have known him to act, whether as associate, as assistant, or acting independently of me, in his own individual character and capacity, I have ever found him not only one of the ablest men with whom I have ever co-operated, but also one of the most amiable and worthy. I have received a cordial invitation from him to visit him at his residence.'

In closing his address Mr. Adams said:

'My honorable friend (Mr. Morehead) has intimated that it would be agreeable and acceptable to you that I should discourse to you on some of the experiences of my past life, in such a manner as should serve the purposes of instruction. I feel that I am inadequate to that office; but if I could speak in words of instruction, I know not that I could say any thing which would be more forcible to you, and which I would more desire should sink to the bottom of your hearts, than that very sentiment—and that is, that a citizen of Massachusetts coming into Kentucky, or a citizen of Kentucky going to Massachusetts, should consider himself still on his native soil.

My honorable friend has recurred to the long period of time, and the great diversity of stations, in which I have served the country. Through all that time, if I have learnt one lesson which has been impressed more deeply upon my heart than any other, and which I more wish that I could give to my countrymen, from one extreme of the Union to another, it would be this—and all should keep the sentiment at the bottom of their hearts—that wheresoever they may be, whether in the North or the South, the East or the West, they are brethren of the same family, citizens of one common country—that the soil of every spot of its broad territory is the native soil of all. In other respects the Commonwealth of Kentucky needs as little instruction from abroad as any part of the Union. It has furnished, it furnishes, men in great numbers equal to instruct the whole Union, instead of needing instruction for themselves. And now, although I have said that when I undertook the journey from which I am now about to return, I little expected, I had no expectation of visiting the different cities of this part of the country beyond the Ohio, I will say to you, and conclude by assuring you, that finding myself on the soil of Kentucky, I cannot but feel that it is still my native soil. I have been received, not as the prodigal son, returning to his father, but as a brother returning to a family of his brethren. I can say in my heart that I consider this one of the happiest of my days. And I shall look back upon this interview as among the events of my life which I shall never cease to remember while my heart continues to beat.

And in bidding you farewell, as I am obliged to do, in the very moment of your bidding me welcome, I will add my prayer to the Sovereign Ruler of the World, that your fortunes hereafter may be happy and glorious.'

Subsequently, on his passage up the river to Pittsburg, Mr. Adams stopped at Maysville, Kentucky. He was waited upon at the wharf by a committee of citizens who conducted him to Goddard's Hotel, where breakfast had been prepared for him in anticipation of his arrival. The venerable statesman was afterwards escorted to one of the largest churches in the city by a numerous procession of the citizens. He was introduced to the assemblage by Gen. R. Collins, in a felicitous address, to which Mr. A. responded. 'This address,' says the Eagle, 'embraced from twenty to thirty minutes in the delivery—plain, simple, practical—such as we expected from Mr. Adams—but occasionally, and particularly when alluding to his reception on Kentucky soil and referring to Kentucky's great Statesman, he was thrillingly eloquent, and elicited the reiterated and heartfelt applause of the large congregation who hung upon the accents of his lips. In concluding his address he invoked upon the assembly, in a most solemn and impressive manner, the *benediction of Almighty God, the Father of us all.*'

Mr. Adams took his departure soon afterwards amidst the cheers of the people and the roar of artillery.

Mr. Adams at Pittsburg.—Mr. Adams reached Pittsburg on Thursday afternoon, rather unexpectedly. The impression was that he would not arrive until the next day, and the preparations for his reception were made accordingly. The distinguished visitor was received by the Mayor of the city, and escorted to the Exchange Hotel. A great concourse of persons had assembled at the Hotel, and as he entered it he was greeted with three enthusiastic cheers. On Friday morning the military, fire companies, temperance societies, literary associations and citizens, formed in procession and passed through the principal streets. Mr. Adams rode in an open barouche, drawn by four horses. In the same carriage were the mayors of Pittsburg and Allegheny, and the Hon. Mr. Grinnel, who is travelling with Mr. Adams.

Having arrived at the Exchange Hotel, the procession halted and gave three cheers. Mr. Adams was then conducted to a stand prepared for the occasion, and welcomed to the city in a handsome address by Wilson McCandless, Esq. to which the venerable man responded with much feeling.

Kentucky Whig Convention.—A Convention for the nomination of Whig candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and the general promotion of Whig principles in Kentucky, assembled in Louisville on the 13th instant, and remained in session until the night of the 14th instant. A very large number of delegates from the several counties of the State was present. The Hon. Chilton Allan presided, assisted by a number of distinguished gentlemen as Vice-Presidents.

William Owsley, of Boyle county, was unanimously nominated as the Whig candidate for Governor, and Archibald Dixon, of Henderson county, received the unanimous nomination of the Convention for the office of Lieutenant Governor.

Electors of President and Vice President were appointed, and also Delegates to the National Convention.

The following resolution was adopted by the Convention by acclamation:

Resolved, That this convention, whilst they rally round the great principles for which they are contending, and with which they believe the prosperity of our country is inseparably connected, should not forget the great champion of those principles, and they now express their confident hope and expectation that *Henry Clay* will be the nominee of the National Convention for the office of President of these United States, and under his banner, as our leader, we will confidently march to victory and prosperity.

From the Carlisle Herald, Nov. 22.

Fire—Incendiarism!—Our citizens were called out on Sunday morning last, between the hours of six and seven o'clock, by the cry of *fire*. It was soon discovered to be in the interior of the Court House, from several windows of which smoke was seen issuing in dense clouds. The activity of the firemen & citizens who were speedily upon the ground arrested its progress before it had succeeded in spreading over the whole building or had done any considerable amount of injury. It was found to have originated in the room on the second story occupied as an office by Hon. Samuel Hepburn, President Judge of this district, and there is no reason to doubt that it was the work of an incendiary.

An examination of the building after the fire had been extinguished proved that the large chamber on the ground floor occupied as the Court room, had been entered, through one of the windows in the rear, and a side door of the room also forced open, by which an entrance was gained to the stairway leading to Judge Hepburn's office on the second floor of the building. Forcing his way into this room the incendiary seems to have set about his work with the deliberation of an accomplished villain. Gathering together a mass of combustible materials from the shelves of an elegant and costly library of lawbooks, and collecting the papers and furniture into a large pile, the mass was ignited and after the window-blinds were carefully drawn to prevent the light being seen from the street, the fire was left to do its work! From want of air it had probably burned slowly several hours before its discovery, in which time a space had been consumed in the floor reaching across the room and about four feet wide, through which the burning mass fell to the room occupied by the County Commissioners on the ground floor, doing a small amount of injury there.

The injury done to the building is inconsiderable, but the loss of Judge Hepburn, from the destruction of a large portion of his library, we learn, is over $1000. An act evincing a greater degree of moral turpitude or deeper malice, we have never heard of. We have not learned that suspicion has yet fixed upon any one as the perpetrator of this fiendish crime, but it is earnestly to be hoped that the miscreant may yet be discovered and brought to the punishment he so richly deserves.

☞ The Commissioners have offered a reward of $100 for the discovery of the incendiary.

Shooting Stars.—The famous shooting stars of November 13th and 14th, which have heretofore made their appearance pretty regularly every year, seem this year, after the manner of a certain celebrated theatrical star, to have disappointed their audiences. Professor Olmstead, of New Haven, who has been a pretty extensive watcher of the stars, writes that he has not this season been able to get a sight of them. At Portland, according to a notice in the Portland Advertiser, there were two or three brilliant star shoots, but nothing like a shower. About an hour after midnight, however, there was a broad streak of light, similar to the aurora borealis, radiating from a point in the constellation Leo—then in the eastern horizon, and extending to the zenith.

A Virago.—A woman somewhere in Pennsylvania advertises her husband, who, as she says, has absconded with a 'woman of equally bad character with himself.' In her description of him she says that he wears long whiskers, which is a sure indication of a rogue.

From the National Intelligencer, Nov. 22.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

Senators *White*, Indiana, and *Allen*, of Ohio, have, we understand, arrived in this city, ready to attend to their duties at the session of Congress which is to be opened on Monday week.

We are thus reminded, by an additional token, of the near approach of the annual meeting of Congress, of which the wintry winds, and the increased bustle in our streets had some weeks ago already given us timely warning.

We shall be prepared, as usual, to give our readers correct accounts of transactions in both Houses of Congress, with reports of debates as ample as may be compatible with that promptitude of publication, which will be our particular aim, in the coming season as it was during the last.

For the gratification of a very reasonable curiosity on the part of our readers, we might here endeavor to chalk out the course which business is likely to take at this first session of a new Congress.—At the opening of the last Congress, that task was neither difficult nor unpleasing. The character of that Congress was well known; no doubt was entertained of the consonance of the views and purposes of the Executive and the Legislature, nor of entire harmony amongst them; it was easy then to foretell what measures would be brought forward, the principles maintained by the party which had just come triumphantly into power being deeply impressed upon the mind and upon the heart of the great majority of the People, and it being taken for granted that in regard to those principles the popular will would be obeyed. How far it *was* obeyed, and *why* it was not obeyed altogether, our readers know as well as we, and there is no need for us to tell them.

It is enough here to say that we are not enabled, by any thing that we know of the *present* Congress, or of the political relations which exist between it and the Executive, to predict with any certainty what will be its characteristics.—What it is consoling to know, however, is, that, with a Whig majority in one branch of the Legislature, the Republic is safe from any danger which might otherwise be apprehended, by those who have no confidence in them, from unfortunate councils influencing the other branches of the Government. Not that we are at present aware of any project of that character likely to receive the sanction of the popular branch of Congress, unless an attempt be made to carry out the threats of a repeal of the present Tariff, to which alone the country is indebted for the resuscitation of its degraded credit, and even for the means of carrying on the Government. Such an attempt we venture to predict, wheresoever and by whomsoever it may be begun, will end in an utter failure. We do not believe that the existing Tariff will be touched by the next Congress.

There are many things within the power of Congress, upon which party considerations ought to have little or scarcely any influence, which it would redound to the honor of Congress to act upon. The range of these objects is as wide as that of the whole circle of the powers of Congress, affording free scope for talent, patriotism, and public spirit. Among such objects, the very fact of the probable discordance of the two branches of the Legislature and the Executive in reference to great leading questions, favors the hope that serious attention may now be bestowed, and final judgment pronounced, upon a mass of individual claims, hitherto postponed from year to year, with daily increase of suffering to the claimants, and aggravation of injustice and oppression on the part of the Government. If the present Congress shall do this, and no more, (in addition to the passage of the Annual bills,) it will entitle itself to a reputation for justice and honorable sentiment of which every one may be proud who takes a part in earning it.

Whatever may be the character to which this Congress may entitle itself before it ends its existence, however, the commencement of its labors cannot but be embarrassed by a difficulty, from which we confess we do not well see how it will extricate itself. We refer to the question which must unavoidably arise in proceeding to the organization of the House of Representatives, from the utter disregard of the Constitution by several of the State Governments, in not having complied with the requirements of the Act of Congress prescribing the manner in which Representatives shall be chosen. The persons sent hither as Representatives, by the States that have thus defied the law, belonging chiefly to the party which is most numerous in the House, it has been presumed that an effort will be made in this case, as was done in the New Jersey case four years ago, to introduce these illegally chosen Members into the House by the mere force of numbers. Whether this attempt will be made, and, if made, whether it will be successful, remains to be seen—It can only succeed, of course, by trampling down the barriers of the Constitution, and marching over them into the Representative Hall. It will be the duty of the fast friends of the Constitution to resist to the utmost, by their arguments and their votes, such an assault upon that sacred Charter of Liberty and Law.—Should their resistance be in vain, it will then become their duty, instead of attempting any violent remedy, to enter a Protest so formal and so solemn against this infraction of the law, as to leave no doubt of *their* determination, on regaining the ascendancy in that body, to take effective measures to prevent the possibility of a recurrence, by any future use of a circumstance such as this, more threatening to our Union than any that has ever yet taken place in the Republic.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. Nov. 27, 1843.

☞ Congress will meet on Monday next.

Bank of Gettysburg.

At an election held on Monday last, the 20th inst. the following gentlemen were chosen officers of this Institution for the ensuing year:

Robert Smith,	Henry Wirt,
Geo W. M'Clellan,	Wm D. Himes,
William M'Sherry,	William Douglass,
Wm. R. Stewart,	John K. Longwell,
John Gardner,	Daniel Hughes,
Henry Myers,	Henry Shriver.
Jacob Young,	

Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Road Company

At an election held on Monday the 13th inst. the following gentlemen were chosen officers of the Company for the ensuing year:

President.—George Smyser.

Managers.—James M'Sherry, George Himes, Jacob Wirt, John H. M'Clellan, Dr. Richard Dorsey, John B. M'Pherson.

Treasurer.—John B. M'Pherson.

☞ We are requested to state, that Col. WALLACE, a Washingtonian Temperance Lecturer, will be in this County in the beginning of December, and will lecture

In Gettysburg, on the evenings of the 6th and 7th,
In Mummasburg, " 8th,
In Bendersville, " 9th,

and will visit any other Societies in the County that will make application in time.

☞ The steamer Caledonia arrived on Monday last at Boston, in 15 days and 15 hours from Liverpool. There is but little of interest by this arrival. The trial of O'Connell had commenced, and was exciting great interest. He has put out another address to the people of Ireland, in which he urges them to preserve peace and order. He intends to defend himself before the Court.

☞ The trial of Adam Horn, for the alleged murder of his wife on the Hanover and Reisterstown road in March last, is now in progress at Baltimore. If acquitted, (which is not at all probable from the testimony already given,) he will be taken to Logan county, Ohio, for trial on another charge of murder of a former wife in that county.

☞ Mr. Mills, recently a resident of Franklin county, was arrested in Baltimore about the beginning of October, on the charge of robbing Mr. Hartzell near Baltimore on the 3d ult. He has been in prison ever since. Mr. Hartzell swore positively to his identity; but on the trial on Thursday week, evidence was produced of unimpeachable character, establishing an *alibi* for the prisoner, and the State's Attorney abandoned the prosecution and instructed the jury to acquit him.

Godey's Lady's Book.

For December, is already on our desk—interesting and elegant as usual. The embellishments are very fine—and are six in number. The engraving of the Fashions is very tastefully got up, and there is a plate of Medallion seals—a novelty never before attempted in a Periodical.

The Hon. John Quincy Adams left Pittsburg on Monday morning, made a short stay at Washington, Pa., reached Cumberland on Wednesday evening, and left that place the next morning for Washington City.

William S. Chrise was to be executed at Cumberland, Md. on Friday last, for the murder of Abraham Frey. He has made a full confession. This unfortunate man was born at Taneytown, Md., from whence he removed to Somerset county, Pa., where he married, at the age of 18, a woman by the name of Stout.

Mammoth Hog.—Mr. David Longnecker, of West Lampeter township, Lancaster county, has raised a hog this season, which it is supposed will weigh 1200 lbs. He has sold it for $60, intended for the Philadelphia market.

Texas.—The New York Daily Gazette (the new Calhoun paper) contains a letter from Washington, from which we make the following extract:

From the aspect of things at Washington, and demonstrations of hostility to the South given out in the conversation in the House of Lords between Lord Aberdeen and Lord Brougham, I deem it by no means improbable that by the time Congress meets, the administration may lay before that body a treaty annexing Texas to the Union.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S Gazette writes—

Mr. Tyler, I have reason to believe, is allowing certain persons to speak against his Secretary of War, and to create a broad belief that he has not confidence in his attachment or abilities. This is a small game to have played, but we live in the day of small things. Do you know that Mr. Spencer is aiming for a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court and that he would soon fill Judge Thompson's place, if he had any confidence in the confirming disposition of the Senate?

A late English paper says—

A married gentleman [illegible] and the other [illegible] from Devonshire [illegible] America.

The Speakership.—A letter from Washington to the New York Courier says:

"The subject of the speakership is beginning to be discussed; the candidates already named on the part of the anti-Whig party, are John W. Jones, and G. C. Dromgoole, of Va.; D. H. Lewis, of Ala., and Jno. Campbell, of S. C. The two former on the part of the exclusive friends of Van Buren, are thought to be the most prominent, and are known to be hostile to Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Lewis will be dropped as physically incapable, and Mr. Campbell may be the candidate of the Calhoun division; he is an honest gentleman, of high character, and of an unruffled temper, and has served eight sessions in the house. The House, counting the blank in the representation from Maryland, and the necessary absentees, and vacancies, cannot consist of more than 210 members. Of these, as near as we can count noses, there will be a little over 70 Whigs, and some 34 Calhounites, with a few suspected anti-Vanites from the West. Should any union take place with the Whigs, there will be yet a considerable struggle for the majority. It must have become apparent to the Calhoun men, since the late election in New York, that a Van Buren Speaker will give that party great confidence in the country, and if the friends of Mr. Calhoun are disposed, such a selection can be prevented."

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce writes—

It is expected that a large increase of the Navy will be recommended by the President, and that this recommendation will be seconded in the report of the Secretary of the Navy.

Massacre of Missionaries.—A letter received in Paris from the Rev. Libois, Procurator of the foreign Missionaries at Macao, China, states that his lordship Dr. Imbert, and Messrs. Chastan and Mauban the former Vicar Apostolic, and the two latter French missionaries, were beheaded in the kingdom of Corea, in Asia, in the month of September, 1839. Seventy Christian natives were also beheaded, and one hundred and eighty were strangled.

Foreign Missions.—The N. Y. Tribune says that, according to the thirty-fourth annual Report of the American Board of Foreign Missions, they have sustained 130 preachers & more than 200 other laborers in foreign lands, translating the Bible & other books into thirty languages. They have had also 30 presses in operation, printing 50,000,000 or 60,000,000 of pages a year, and over 20,000 have been gathered into churches, and 30,000 pupils into schools.

The St. Louis Whigs.—We learn from the Louisville Journal, that the whigs of St. Louis have gone to work for the purpose of carrying Missouri for Clay. *One* Whig has subscribed for a thousand copies of the life of Clay by Junius for distribution. The Clay Club there purposes to purchase some twenty thousand, that every farmer in the State may have an opportunity to know the glorious history of Harry of the West.

MAINE.—Mr Severance's majority is some 1300 over the Locofoco candidate, but only 400 over all. Mr. Morse (also Whig) is almost certainly elected by about 100 majority over all. In the two remaining Districts probably no choice, though Robinson, Whig, is clear ahead, so far in the 7th.

New Haven, Conn., elected on Monday her Whig Ticket of Town Officers by 500 majority—larger than has been given in a Town Election for many years, if ever. Highest Whig vote, 994; highest Loco, 485—majority 509, which is very nearly the average.—Good for New Haven! Now for the State next April!

Enterprise.—To the enterprize of the Boston Atlas are all papers indebted for the very early collection of the returns of the recent election in that State. The election closed on Monday evening, at 9 o'clock; next day they had the returns from all the towns in the state except four. The united distances of all these towns from Boston, from each of which these special reports were obtained in a space of about 15 hours, exceeds 20,000 miles.

Church and State.—The Abolitionists in New England and New York are making some new movements to carry out their views. A Convention has been called by a notice, numerously signed, including the names of Gerret Smith, Berian Green, Alvan Stewart, &c. to meet at Syracuse in December, for the purpose of effecting a "separation from those anti Christian combinations known under various sectarian names, and falsely calling themselves Christian churches, that still persist in" refusing to be Abolitionists.

A Novel Case.—The Newtown Journal states that a few days since, a young gentleman was riding through that place on horseback, when he encountered in the streets, a young lady with an open bonnet and black muff, with whom he immediately fell in love. He was so absorbed for a moment, that the lady turned the corner before he thought of inquiring who she was, and he has since been unable to discover her. He says he is a merchant of York, Pa. and has promised to reward any one handsomely, who will discover the object of his passion. Poor youth!

A Hard Case.—Joseph Sampson, a man about forty years of age, whose appearance denoted extreme destitution, was brought before the Mayor yesterday morning and committed for stealing a pair of fowls and a quarter of mutton from the market wagon of Thomas Matlack, of Brandywine, Chester county. The prisoner was detected in the theft by the watchman. He stated that he had served in the Florida war, and exhibited evidence of several severe wounds; said that he was on the point of starvation; acknowledged the theft, and declared that his only motive for committing it was that he might be convicted, and thus obtain a home for the winter in prison.—*Phila. Gazette.*

According to the French papers, 3,000 persons, with their families, amounting altogether to about 15,000 individuals, have emigrated from France to Algeria since the first of January.

Peter F. Eaz, Esq. has become Editor and Proprietor of the Carlisle Standard.

Colonel Richard M. Johnson's Private Opinion of Henry Clay.

We find the following tribute from one Kentuckian to another, both at present before the public in connection with the same great national question, in a late number of the Richmond Whig. As a part of the case now pending before the public, we give it place, nothing doubting it is perfectly authentic:

Mr. Editor: I am opposed to the practice of giving publicity to fire-side conversations, but when the leader of a great party, in a respectable company of his fellow-citizens, composed of both political parties, makes use of language either in praise or derogation of a political opponent, I consider it no breach of propriety to give his voluntary testimony to the world.

On the 30th of September last, Col. Johnson, being in Staunton, Virginia, a number of gentlemen paid him the respect of calling to see him. One of the company remarked to him, 'Colonel, when you reach the railroad junction, you will be near the *Slashes of Hanover.*' The honest old warrior's face immediately lit up with an expression of sincerity and pleasure, and he eloquently said: 'I should be delighted to see that place. Every spot of ground Henry Clay touches he immortalizes. I have been in public life for forty years, and in that time have been associated with all the great men of the country. Leaving out Madison and Gallatin, who were old men when I first stepped upon the theatre of politics, I will place Jefferson first, then Henry Clay.—He is a perfect Hercules in all the qualities that can adorn human nature. Some men may excel him in a single quality—for instance Webster may be a greater logician, or some may be more renowned for deep researches, but take Clay all in all, he has not an equal in the Union, either in the north or south—the east or the west. In moral courage—in physical courage—in oratory—in patriotism, and in every noble quality, he is without a superior. I have been associated with him on committees in connexion with Calhoun, Lowndes, Cheves, Webster, and other distinguished individuals, but Clay was always the master spirit. We looked up to him as the Ajax Telamon; and by his counsel we were guided in our deliberations. If the rest of the committee assembled before him and were in doubt about how to proceed, when he made his appearance, all eyes were turned upon him—and we were certain to be right when we followed his opinion. He is a great man, a very great man.'

A Fearful List.—The New Orleans Republican publishes a table containing the names and places of residence of all the victims to the yellow fever in that city, during the present summer. The following recapitulation shows the aggregate:

Germany	227	Spain	3
Ireland	205	Denmark	3
United States	128	Nova Scotia	3
France	67	Poland	2
England	22	Prussia	2
Scotland	12	Sicily	1
Italy	7	Canada	1
Switzerland	5	Unknown	132
Sweden	4		
Total			824

The New Orleans papers state that one thousand kegs of powder were recently seized on board a vessel at that port, under an ordinance of the city for the prevention of fires. The fine for such violations of the law is $25 per hundred pounds. At this rate the owner of the powder seized upon will be compelled to pay a fine of about $5000.

Bloody Affair.—A letter from Milledgeville, Ga., to the Augusta Chronicle, dated the 14th instant, says:—"A gentleman from Hancock county has just apprized me of a most bloody tragedy which was enacted there last night. Owing to some family difficulty, two men named Culver and Jackson, went to the house of a Mr. Lawson to inflict on him personal chastisement.—Lawson seized his gun and fled under cover of the darkness, but finding himself hotly pursued turned and fired, and strange to say killed both his adversaries at one shot. My informant is a man of character and veracity, otherwise I should almost regard the story as fabulous."

According to the Newark Daily Advertiser, the number of wooden clocks manufactured in Connecticut last year, was 500,000. The number will be greatly increased this year in consequence of a foreign demand.—Within an hour's ride of Hartford a thousand clocks are finished daily.—Nearly every ship that clears for Europe now takes out this species of freight.

Mike Walsh was on Monday taken to Blackwell's Island to serve out the term to which he was sentenced by the Court in New York. On his way to prison he twice attempted to commit suicide—once by shooting himself, and again by drowning himself. We thought Mike was a braver man than that.

The members of Congress are on their way to Washington, from all parts of the country—some have already arrived at the Capital.

A Slave Insurrection in Cuba.—The New York Journal of Commerce of Monday, contains a letter dated Havanna, Nov. 8th, which states that intelligence had reached that city of a slave insurrection on several plantations near Matanzas. The writer adds that it had been suppressed, after a loss of fifty lives. Several slaves hung themselves, and 67 were in custody.

Allen Muir, aged eighty-four, has been executed at Sterling, Scotland, for the murder of his wife. The scene on the scaffold was of a revolting nature: the miserable man invoked curses on the witnesses against him for a period of more than five minutes.

A woman named Elizabeth Saunders, convicted in New York, of passing a counterfeit note, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

At Philadelphia on Tuesday afternoon, real estate belonging to the United States Bank was sold to the amount of $137,475.

The Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer mentions the arrival there last week of a cargo of Bituminous Coal from Hollidaysburg. Several smiths who have used it, pronounce it superior to any coal that has heretofore reached that maket from the mountain regions. This coal is from the same vast bed which shows itself in the neighborhood of Cumberland.

More Court House Burning in Mississippi.—The Natchez Courier of the 11th, says the Court House in Claiborne county, was consumed by fire on Tuesday 7th inst. The edifice was a beautiful and costly one, and an ornament to the town of Port Gibson. All the books were burnt, though some papers were saved;—presumed to be the work of an incendiary.

Treaty Between Texas and the Indian Tribes.—A Treaty of Perpetual Amity was concluded on the 29th of September last, between General Tarrant and Judge Terrel, the Texian Commissioners, and ten Indian tribes, viz: the Tiwahconnes, Keachies, Wacoes, Caddoes, Anadahkoes, Ironies, Cherokees, Boluxies, Delawares, and Chickasaws. The Treaty has not yet been published.

A bill has been introduced into the Georgia Legislature, for dividing the State into eight Congressional Districts. It seems to be pretty fair, giving the Whigs four districts and the Democrats four, taking the recent election for Governor as the basis.

The live hog trade between the interior of Maryland and the sea board, is immense. On Monday last 22 car-loads, containing 1125 head, were brought to Baltimore from Cumberland on the Rail road. This mode of transportation has great advantages over driving; requiring less outlay for feeding, drivers, wages, loss of flesh, &c. &c.

A Trick.—The New York Sun says:—We hear that American cheeses are sent to England, there enclosed in new cases, and brought back to this city, where they are sold to the gourmands, epicures and connoisseurs of New York, as the best English, at four times the actual cost.

New Salt Springs have been discovered only 50 perches from the Erie Canal, on the west side of the Cayuga Marshes, and near the Onondaga outlet. A gallon of the water produced *three pounds* of salt. Depth 212 feet. The explorations are to be continued next Spring.

Napoleon Soles.—The New Yorkers have introduced something new in the way of boots and shoes, called the Napoleon soles, and said to be 50 per cent. cheaper than the usual way of making such articles. The improvement consists in the introduction of screw rivets, inserted in rows in the soles, and are manufactured by ingenious machinery propelled by steam power. We should like to try a pair of the Napoleons.

Mrs. Zerviah Stewart, widow of the late David Stewart, of Ringwood, Hunterdon county, N. J., died on the 31st ult. at the great age of *one hundred and three years* and some odd months.—She has no less than 314 descendants.

Great Yield of Wheat.—Mr. O. Dickinson, of Onondago Hollow, N. Y., raised the late season, from one acre, 52½ bushels of Wheat.

Mr. Jacob Frock, of Chester county, Pa., raised this season off an acre of ground 104 bushels and 1 quart of Corn!

Shipments of new Pork have commenced at Cincinnati.

Nine stores were broken open by burglars in the city of Boston between Saturday night and Monday morning week. A very small sum of money,—ten or eleven dollars,—was all that the robbers obtained.

MARRIED,

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Heilig, Mr. *Henry Marshall*, to Miss *Maria M'Farland*—both of Abbottstown.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. Samuel Sprecher, Mr. *Reuben Myers*, of Adams county, to Miss *Mary A. Kissel*, of Franklin county.

On the 31st ult. by the Rev. J. A. Murray, Mr. *Allen Neely*, to Miss *Julia Ann Elliott*—both of this county.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Sentman, Mr. *David Eiker*, to Miss *Mary Baker*—both of Liberty township.

DIED,

On Monday last, *Lucy Ann*, daughter of Mr. James Brinkerhoff, deceased, of Straban township, in the 13th year of her age.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,		4 25
Wheat,	90 to	1 05
Rye,	52 to	60
Corn,	45 to	48
Oats,	21 to	23
Beef Cattle,	2 00 to	4 25
Hams,	5 to	6
Lard,	6 to	7

PHILADELPHIA TYPE FOUNDRY.

Greatly Reduced Prices!

L. JOHNSON, [successor to Johnson and Smith] in announcing to his friends and Printers generally, that he has purchased the interest of his late partner in the Foundry, desires to inform them that he has recently made large additions to his assortment of

Book, Job and Ornamental Letter,

and that he will continue to add every description of Type which the improvement in the art may suggest and that the wants of the trade may require. His assortment comprises a greater variety than any other Foundry in the United States, and he has reduced his prices nearly 20 per cent. lower than heretofore

Printing Presses, Chases, Cases, Printing Ink, and every article used in a Printing Office, constantly on hand. Estimates will be furnished in detail for Book, Newspaper and Job Offices, on stating the style and quantity of work to be done, and Specimen Books will be forwarded to persons desirous of making out orders.

Nov. 27. 4t

Desirable Property FOR SALE.

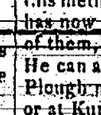
THE Subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Real Estate, and offers it for sale on very advantageous terms. It consists of

A FARM,

situate in Cumberland township, about a mile and a half from Gettysburg, on the Carlisle road, adjoining Solomon Weldy, George Walter and others, containing

45 ACRES,

and 16 Perches, of Land. The improvements are a one and a half story



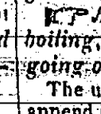
Log House,

and Log Barn. There is a Spring near the house, and running water through the Farm. About Six Acres are well set in good meadow—and more may be made. There is also a sufficient supply of Timber land, an Orchard, &c.

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land,

on which the subscriber resides, near the above tract, containing 14 ACRES.—The improvements are a two-story rough cast



DWELLING,

a Kitchen, Log Barn, well of water, and some Fruit Trees. About Four Acres are in good Meadow.

☞ If the above Property is not disposed of at Private Sale before *Saturday the 16th of December next*, it will on that day be offered at Public Sale, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises.

ADAM LIVINGSON.

Nov. 27. 1t

$10,000 REWARD.

Reuben B. Houghton's Improvement on the

FRANKLIN COOKING STOVE,

CONSISTING IN

The arrangement of the turning grate for changing the position of the fire in combination with the vertical plate and damper for changing the draft.

THE subscriber, having purchased the sole right of making and vending the above Stove in the County of Adams, takes this method of informing the public, that he has now in process of construction a number of them, to which their attention is invited. He can at all times be found either at his Plough manufactory, east end of York street, or at Kurtz's hotel, Gettysburg, Pa.

☞ *This Stove requires only to be known to become a universal favorite and acknowledged to be superior to any Cooking Stove now in use.*

It economises fuel and labor to a degree entirely unprecedented, and it performs its work in the most satisfactory manner. Its perfect and complete adaptation to all the purposes for which a Cooking stove can be used, can hardly fail to introduce it into every kitchen, in which economy is studied, and good and expeditious cooking is desired.

☞ *At one and the same time, baking, boiling, roasting, stewing, &c. may be going on.*

The undersigned deems it unnecessary to append a long string of recommendations, as he is confident the article will best recommend itself. Those desiring to purchase may have a stove put up, and if after a fair trial, they do not approve of it, or find it truly to answer the description, it will be removed without charge.

The great saving of fuel, which is one of the many good qualities of this Stove, is effected by the double use that is made of the air first heated in the fire chamber; after leaving the fire chamber it circulates through one half of the departments in the Stove; and after performing these functions it is returned to the hot plates in immediate contact with the fire through which it passes, and its heat is again renewed, when it passes to the remaining portions of the Stove. This Stove will occupy about the same space as an ordinary ten plate Stove. The distance from the chamber (directly) to the pipe hole is about 20 inches—the air heated in the fire chamber however travels 8 feet before it escapes by that vent.

☞ The price is $35, which is a very great consideration, when the exorbitant price of $55 is demanded for an inferior article now vending in this county.

The public will be best able to judge of the comparative merits of this and Hathaway's, or any other Stove by a fair trial. Its superiority will then only be rendered manifest. The subscriber invites such a trial and challenges competition.

WILLIAM B. SEYLAR.

Nov. 27. 6m

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in Liberty township, Adams county, about the 1st of July last,



a Dun Heifer,

white face; slit in the right ear; about 18 months old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN EIKER.

Nov. 27. 3t.

Doctor C. Ehrmann, HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

Office in Chambersburg street, next door to Mr. C. Weaver's Confectionary, also two doors east of Mr. J. A. Thompson's Stage Office, in Gettysburg.

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of this place, and the public generally, and more especially to those who are suffering from *Chronic Diseases*, and respectfully informs them, that he professes to cure all kinds of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES, which are in their nature curable, in a perfect, easy and mild manner. The medicine is administered internally, is pleasant to the taste, and easily taken. *His charges will be moderate.*

He will visit patients, when called upon at their respective places of residence in this place or its vicinity.

Medical consultations can be had daily until 9 o'clock, A. M. unless absent on professional duties.

Gettysburg, Oct. 8. 6m

Harrisburg Journals.

The "Pennsylvania Intelligencer," at Harrisburg, will be published twice a week during the session of the Legislature, at the low price of $2 for the session or $3 for the year, payable in advance.

The publishers of the "Democratic Union," at Harrisburg, propose to issue their paper DAILY during the approaching session of the Legislature, at $3. They will also publish a semi weekly paper during the sitting of the Legislature, at $2 for the session.

Nov. 20.

ELECTION.

AN Election will be held at the public house of Samuel Greabel, in Petersburg, (York Springs) Adams county, on *the Second Tuesday of December next*, to elect Managers of the Hanover & Carlisle Turnpike road Company, for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board of Managers,
THOMAS STEPHENS, *Pres't.*

Nov. 20 te

DIVIDEND.

THE Managers of the Gettysburg & Petersburg Turnpike Company have this day declared a Dividend of

One and a half per cent.

on the capital stock of said Company—payable on or after the 20th inst.

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Treas'r.*

Nov. 6 1843. [20] 3t

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg, November 7, 1843.

THE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a Dividend of

Two and a half per cent.

payable on or after *the 13th instant.*

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Cashier.*

Nov. 13. 3t

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the farm of the Subscriber, residing in Franklin township, Adams county, about the 1st of September last,



8 Stray Sheep,

having all their ears cropped. Two of them are Rams, having the letter T on the left side. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN HEINTZLEMAN.

Franklin tp. Nov. 20. 3t

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JOHN WEAGLY late of Liberty township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers—they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WM. P. WEAGLY,
JACOB WEAGLY,
GEORGE F. WEAGLY, } Ex'rs.

Oct. 30. 6t

☞The first named Executor resides in Waynesboro', Franklin county; the two last in Hamiltonban township, Adams county.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JOHN AULABAUGH, Esq. late of Conowago township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN H. AULABAUGH,
ABSALOM AULABAUGH,
JEREMIAH AULABAUGH. } Ex'rs.

Oct. 16 6t

☞The first named Executor resides in Hamilton township; the two last in Conowago township.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of ISAAC HULICK, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers—they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims, to present the same properly authenticated, for settlement.

SAMUEL DURBORAW,
JACOB HULICK, } *Ex'rs.*

Oct. 23. 6t

☞The first named Executor resides in Mountjoy township; the latter in Straban township.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of FREDERICK BERLIN, late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in Hamilton township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN SHEFFER, *Adm'r.*

Oct. 16. 6

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber in Menallen township, Adams county, about the 1st of August last,



A small Heifer,

about 2 years old—red with a small star in the forehead.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES BELL, Jr.

Oct. 30. 3

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have associated themselves as partners in the practice of the Law, and may be at all times consulted at their Office in York street, one door west of the bank, and adjoining the Prothonotary's Office.

JAMES COOPER,
WM. M'SHERRY.

May 8. tf

STOVES! STOVES!

ON hand and for sale by the subscriber.

550 STOVES,

among which are all kinds of COOK STOVES all of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Sept 11. 3m

TEMPERANCE.

THE "Fairfield Total Abstinence Society" will meet in the Brick Church in Fairfield, on *Saturday the 2d of December*, at 1 o'clock. The Friends of Temperance, and the Public generally are invited to attend. There will be an address.

E. R. A. MOORE, *Sec'y.*

Nov. 20.

A Large and Splendid supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

HAS just been received by the subscriber from the city of Philadelphia consisting in part of

Broad Beaver and Pilot Cloths;
Fancy Cassimeres, Sattinets, figured Velvetine and Vestings;
Black, Drab, Green, Mazarine blue Changeable, Striped and figured Alpacca Lustres, (very rich);
Eolians, (a new article);
Chileans & Mouslin de Laines;
Dress & Bonnet Silks, Prints, Ginghams Flannels, Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Blankets, &c
New style Bonnet Ribbons and Flowers;
Shawls, a great variety;
Silk & Silk Velvet Ladies Cravats;
Fur, Cloth and Velvet Caps;
India Rubber Shoes, Socks, &c. &c.
Also a full assortment of

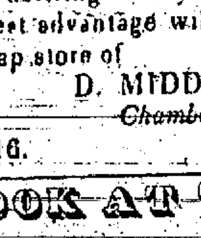
Groceries & Queensware.

Persons desiring to lay out their money to the best advantage will please call at the Cheap store of

D. MIDDLECOFF,
Chambersburg Street.

Oct. 16. 4t

LOOK AT THIS,



AND SAVE MONEY!

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the

Hatting Business,

in all its various branches, at his shop, on the South West corner of the Diamond, and next door to Mr. G. Arnold's store; where he has a good stock on hand, and is constantly manufacturing. He feels confident that he can please all persons who may favor him with a call as he intends to sell at very reduced prices these hard times.

☞For CASH or Country Produce,

SPLENDID

Nutria Beaver,	from,	3 50 to 5 00
Silk,	"	3 50 to 4 00
Russia,	"	3 00 to 4 00
Fine Spanish,	"	2 50 to 3 00
Fur,	"	1 75 to 2 50
Boy's,	"	1 50 to 2 00
Wool,	"	50 to 75

J. JEFFERSON BALDWIN

July 24. 3m

TO THE FARMERS.

Thrashing Machines FOR SALE.

THE subscribers have now on hand a variety of LITTLE'S *Patent Portable two horse Thrashing Machines; also, our improved two three, and four horse Machines.*

We deem it unnecessary to say any thing in praise of these Machines, as time and experience prove them to be superior to any thing of the kind now in use; also on hand a few Four Horse *Hanover Machines,* all of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

☞Machines of every kind repaired on short notice.

☞The Foundry being in full operation can supply Castings of every description on short notice.

T. WARREN & CO.

July 10. 3m

Cough Lozenges.

THESE Lozenges are a judicious combination of our most valuable expectorant, diaphoretic, demulcent, anodyne and laxative remedies, which have long been in daily use, by our best physicians, in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, etc but which have generally been given in the form of powders, syrups or tinctures.

They are not offered to the public as a new discovery, but as an old and well established remedy in a more convenient and pleasant form Price 25 cents.

Prepared by B. A. Fahnestock & Co Pittsburg, and for sale by

S. H. BUEHLER.

June 5

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S

Liquid Opodeldoc.

IN all those diseases for which the common Opodeldoc is usually applied, this is recommended as an incomparably superior preparation. Its fluid form renders it a convenient application to many parts of the body where the solid Opodeldoc could not be used with the same facility. It is also more penetrating, and its action more immediate. For sale at the Drug Store of

S. H. BUEHLER,

June 5.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG, Sept. 29, 1843

THE following REAL ESTATE is offered at Private Sale:—

No. 1. A Tract of Land,

in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Robert Young Jacob Clapsaddle and others, on which are erected a

Stone Dwelling House,

Stone Spring house, and Frame Barn, containing about **151 *Acres,*** neat measure.

No. 2. A Tract of Land,

adjoining the above described Tract, containing about **26 *Acres,*** under fence—occupied by John Rummel.

No. 3. A Tract of Land,

in Straban township, adjoining lands of Daniel Comfort and others—occupied by Emanuel Kemper, containing **187 *Acres,*** more or less, on which are erected a

Frame Dwelling-house,

and Frame Barn.

No. 4. A Lot,

containing **2 *Acres,*** more or less, in Baltimore street, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on which are erected a two-story

Brick House,

and Frame Back Building, Ice and Bath-houses, and a small Frame Barn, with a Hydrant of Spring water at the Kitchen door—at present occupied by Henry Forry.

☞Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Cash'r.*

Oct. 2. tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber, residing in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa. will sell at Private Sale all his REAL ESTATE consisting of a

Tract of Mountain Land,

situated in the above named Township containing

740 ACRES,

more or less, adjoining lands of Col. J. D Paxton and Co. and David Newman. It is admitted to be one of the *finest seats for a SAW-MILL in the South Mountain.* The Chambersburg and Gettysburg Turnpike runs directly through the centre of the land, at a distance of 10½ miles from the former, and 14 miles from the latter place. The improvements consist of a two-story weather boarded DWELLING HOUSE, a Frame Barn, 34 by 52 feet, and

SAW-MILL,

situated immediately on the road, so that Lumber can be loaded and unloaded without having teams driven off the road. The Mill will saw from 1500 to 2000 feet of boards in 12 hours ☞Connected with the Saw-mill is a LATH MILL, with one circular saw, which will saw from 3,000 to 4,000 plaistering laths in 12 hours.

ALSO—A

Tavern Stand,

situated directly at the Turnpike. This stand is too well known to need commendation. ☞Attached to the Tavern are a good BLACKSMITH SHOP, Feed house; Shed; and a valuable and never-failing Fountain convenient to the door.

DAVID GOODYEAR.

Oct. 2. 5t

COAL! COAL!!

THE subscriber is now receiving and prepared to supply his former customers and friends generally, with

ANTHRACITE COAL

From the celebrated 'LEE' 'SMITH, and HALLENBACK,' mines of Wyoming,

MAMMOTH VEIN & PANTHER HEAD,

Of Pine Grove & Shamokin from Sunbury.

☞LIMEBURNERS are invited to call, for they can at all times be furnished with Coal from the different mines enumerated above, *on as good terms as can be had at any other place*

BITUMINOUS COAL,

From the Karthaus Vein, Superior for BLACKSMITHS, is constantly on hand, and will be sold CHEAP

☞*Remember the old established Coal Yard, adjoining the Rail Road in North Beaver Street*

GEORGE S. MORRIS.

York, Aug 7. tf

Persian Pills.

IT is now a settled point with all who have used the Vegetable Persian Pills, that they are pre eminently the best and most efficacious Family medicine that has yet been used in America. If every family could become acquainted with their sovereign power over disease, they would keep them and be prepared with a sure remedy to apply on the first appearance of disease, and then how much distress would be avoided! and money saved, as well as lives of thousands who are hurried out of time by neglecting disease in its first stages, or by not being in possession of a remedy which they can place dependence on. **All who wish to guard against sickness, should use the Persian Pills freely, when needed; no injury can ensue, if used** from youth to old age, when taken according to the directions. [illegible] cents, small boxes 25 cents. For sale by

S. H. Buehler & S. S. Forney, Gettysburg,
Wm. Johnston Fairfield.
J. M'Millan, South Mountain.
[illegible] 17. 6m

NEW GOODS! NLW GOODS!!

Just received and for Sale at the

CHEAP CASH STORE,

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Cloths of every Color and Price.
Plain, Ribbed and Fancy Cassimeres, from 75 to 3 50
Cassinets, Kentucky Jeans, Hard Times, Beaver and other heavy Cloths for Over Coats,
Merino and Valentia Vestings,
Figured and Plain Black Satin do.
Merino, Brochea, Mous de Laine, Blanket and Nett Shawls,
Fancy Dress do.
Figured Plain and Changeable Alpacha Lustres,
Crape Chusane, and Plain and Figured Mous de Laines,
Blue Black and Plain Colored Mous de Laine,
English, French and German Merino,
Calicoes, (a splendid assortment)
Table Diaper, (very cheap)
Bleached and unbleached Muslin, (as low as 3 cts. per yard)
Scarlet, White, Yellow and Green Flannels,
White and Colored Cotton do.
Plain and Striped Domestics,
Plain and Barred Linseys,
Ticking, Domestic Ginghams, Apron Checks, &c. &c.
Also—A Fresh supply of

Groceries & Queensware.

The subscriber confident of a liberal support from all who are opposed to *paying interest in advance, & additional per centage* in the share of *profits* to meet *losses consequent upon crediting,* has determined to continue the CASH SYSTEM, which operates equally upon both rich and poor; and would, therefore, respectfully invite all those who consider a Penny saved as good as a Penny made, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is *determined,* as well as enabled by the *Cash System,* to sell CHEAP—CHEAP—CHEAP!

D. H. SWOPE.

Oct. 30. 3t

ATTENTION, FARMERS!!

Superior Cook Stove.

THE attention of the public is respectfully called to S. BENTZ'S FARMER'S COOK STOVE as an article superior to any yet offered to the public for cooking purposes.

It was got up expressly to answer the wants of the Farmer, and will not fail to please all who may require a good sized COOK STOVE. One of the many advantages possessed by this Stove, is, that water, apple butter, clothing, &c can be boiled in a large copper kettle, at the same time whilst cooking is doing for 20 or 30 persons. It is decidedly superior for baking, the heat being completely under the control of the cook who can apply it to the bottom as well as at the top of the oven, and thus bake with perfect regularity. It is unnecessary to give any further detail of its advantages.—Please refer to the subjoined certificate from Wm. P. Elliott, Esq. Patent Agent, Washington City. Many testimonials equally flattering could be furnished, but this may suffice.

Those who want a superior Cook Stove, will do well to try this article—They are warranted or no sale.

S. BENTZ.

Boonsboro', Md. May 10, 1843.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1843.

To SAMUEL BENTZ, Esq.

Dear Sir:—I have tried the Cooking Stove that you sent me, and am well pleased with its performance. My expectations are more than realized. I believe it will perform more Cooking in less time, and with less fuel, than any of the various Cooking Stoves that I have tried during twenty five years connection with the Patent Office. Its merits need only be more generally known to insure its fame throughout the country. I am at length satisfied in the culinary department of my domestic establishment for which I acknowledge myself indebted to your genius and enterprise.

I remain, very respectfully, yours, &c.

WM. P. ELLIOT, *Patent Agent*

I THIS DAY APPOINT J. D PAXTON & CO. my Agents for the State of Pennsylvania, and for the sale of Territory and otherwise, of my Cook Stove. SAMUEL BENTZ.

Sept 17. 1843.

Farmers and Others,

are respectfully informed that the undersigned have now on hand, and are manufacturing the above Stoves, so that they are now prepared to fill all orders with which they may be favored, upon the shortest notice.

J. D. PAXTON & CO

Caledonia, Franklin Co. Nov. 6. 1y

GENUINE, ORIGINAL

Nerve and Bone Liniment.

THE use of this penetrating fluid has been attended with unparalleled success in all the disorders of Horses, which require an external application, such as forks, chafes or galls, cuts, sprains, film in the eye, scratches, cracked heels, strains of the shoulders, stifle, hough, knee, whirlbone, fetlock, and of the pastern and coffin joints, &c. &c. The Nerve and Bone Liniment was at first only intended for the diseases of Horses, its superior efficacy in the cure of these disorders has occasioned its use for some of the ills humanity is heir to, such as bruises, swells, weakness or stiffness of the joints, swelling of the Glands of the Throat, Rheumatism, etc.

For sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

June 5.

Printers' Furnishing

WARE-HOUSE,

No. 8, Franklin Place, under the Franklin House, Philadelphia.

THOMAS F. ADAMS, has established at the above place, a Warehouse, for the sale of Printing Materials of every description including Bruce & Co's superior printing Types, at reduced prices; Wells' and Webb's Premium wood Types, Cases, Furniture, &c Double and Single Cylinder Power Presses Adams' unrivalled Patent Power Presses, the Washington, Smith, Madison, American and Philadelphia Hand Presses, Ramage's Foolscap and other Presses, Orcutt's Yankee Card & Billet Presses, Ruggle's Job Printing Engines, Orcutt's Hand and Power Presses, Austin's Self Inking Aparatus. Hand and Standing Presses, together with a variety of Printing Machinery Lithographic and Copying Presses, by Messrs. Hoe, Worrall, Taylor, Ramage, Adams, Austin, Cosfeldt, Orcutt, Ruggles and others, all of which will be sold at manufacturers' lowest prices.

Second hand Materials.—Printers and others will find at this establishment the largest assortment of second hand materials ever offered to the trade, which will enable country printers and others to replenish their offices at a very small expense.

Printing materials of all kinds, new and second hand, sold on commission.

T. F. Adams having had nearly 20 years experience as a practical printer in the finer branches of the art feels warranted in saying that every article recommended by him shall have no superior in point of quality, and that persons relying upon his judgment in selecting for them, shall receive the most entire satisfaction.

Letters addressed to him (post paid) desiring information of any kind relating to the art, will receive prompt and gratuitous answers.

REDUCED PRICES OF TYPE.

English	$0 32	Brevier	$0 49
Pica	32	Minion	54
Small Pica	34	Nonpareil	66
Long Primer	36	Agate	66
Bourgeois	40	Pearl	20

The subscriber is now stereotyping, and will shortly republish his Typographia or Printer's Instructor, giving practical and minute direction for conducting every department in an office, at the low price of $1 per copy, being one half the price of the former edition.

T. F. ADAMS.

Nov. 20.

☞Publishers of Newspapers inserting this advertisement, with this note, to the amount of $3, and sending a copy of the paper to the above address, will be entitled to the payment of their bill on purchasing type to four times the amount.

Protection against Loss BY FIRE.

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY MUTUAL PROTECTION COMPANY, being incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the present session, and fully organized and in operation under the direction of the following Board of Managers, viz: Thomas C. Miller, C. P. Cummins, John Moore, David W McCullough, James Weakly, George Martin, William Moore, Samuel Galbraith, James Greason, Thomas Paxton, William Barr, Joseph Culver and A. G. Miller, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland Valley to the cheapness of their rates, and the many advantages which this kind of insurance has over any other.

1st. Every person insured becomes a member of the company and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.

2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the Company, and indemnity against losses which may happen.

3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

4th. Any person applying for insurance must give his premium note for the cheapest class at the rate of five per centum which will be $50 on the $1000, for which he will have to pay $2,50 for five years, and $1 50 for survey and policy, and no more unless loss be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hands will cover, and then no more will be required than a pro rata share.—These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated on the same principles.

Insurance is effected in the following manner: A person applying for insurance for property of the cheapest class of risk for $1000, will be charged 5 per centum for five years, a note amounting to $50 must be given by him, on which he will be required to pay 5 per cent. $2,50, and $1,50 for surveying and policy, and will have no more required of him unless losses occur and the funds on hands are not sufficient to meet them.

Agents will be appointed as soon as possible in different places to attend to insurances, and any persons wishing immediately to apply can do so by signifying their wish to the officers of the company.

CHAS P. CUMMINS, Pres.

A. G. MILLER Sec'y.

July 10 1843. 1y

PNEUMONIC

Or Cough Balsam.

This preparation has proved itself to be of very great efficacy in the cure of obstinate Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, spitting of Blood, and other Pneumonic affections, and the proprietors feel warranted in recommending it as a safe and useful medicine, and are prepared to show certificates, of indisputable authority, [illegible]

Prepared by B. A. Fahnestock & Co Pittsburg, and for sale by S. H. BUEHLER

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS* of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on *Monday the 27th day of November next,* viz.:

The account of James Bell, jr. Esq. Administrator de bonis non, cum testamento annexo, of the Estate of James Semple, deceased,

The account of James Wilson, Esq. Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Kreidler, deceased,

The account of John Beck, Administrator of the Estate of Catharine Keplinger, deceased,

The Guardianship account of John L. Noel, Guardian of Mary Ann Hemler,

The account of Anthony Deardorff, Administrator of the Estate of John Beecher, deceased,

The final account of William Slaybaugh, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Peter Slaybaugh, deceased,

The account of James Cunningham, Esq. Executor of the last will and testament of John Stewart, deceased,

The account of Robert Bell, administrator of the Estate of William Bell, deceased,

The account of William Douglass, administrator of the Estate of David Stewart, deceased.

WM KING, *Register.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Oct. 30, 1843. } to

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JACOB LAWRENCE of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, Pa. deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH SMITH, *Adm'r.*

Sept. 25. 6t

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S

Anti-Bilious Pills.

THIS Cathartic compound combines smallness of bulk with efficiency, and comparative mildness of purgative action, and having a peculiar tendency to the biliary organs, is extremely valuable in this country, in which bilious fevers and other complaints attended with congestion of the liver so much abound. They have now been in use 16 years, and experience has proved them to be a valuable and efficient remedy, in all complaints in which a cathartic is indicated.

They are especially adapted for a family Cathartic, and for this purpose are not surpassed by any other pill in use. Price 25 cents for a box containing 30 Pills.

For Sale at the Drug Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

June 5.



Cure for Worms.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE has been in use over 15 years, and is now considered the ONLY safe and efficient remedy for expelling worms from the system. In this city its success has been astonishing; scarcely an instance in which there has been a failure, NEVER when worms was the cause. I can refer to a gentleman of the highest respectability, who had expended one hundred and fifty dollars in medical fees for a daughter, without any apparent benefit. He was induced to use this medicine, and he tells me he was actually alarmed at the quantity of worms voided; after using two bottles, she was enabled to go to school, and is now enjoying good health.

Be cautious of a spurious Vermifuge, put up the same style as Fahnestock's, which is attempted to be sold as his. Price 25 cents.

C. C. BRISTOL, Buffalo.

From the Pastor of the German Lutheran Church in Buffalo, and others:

BUFFALO, Jan. 16, 1843.

We certify that we have used Fahnestock's Vermifuge in our families, and in every instance it has had the effect of bringing away worms. We consider it a very valuable preparation, and recommend it with every confidence to our friends.

FRANCIS H. GUENTHER,
Pastor of the German Lutheran Church.
J. DINGENS, 352 Main Street.
J. WATERMAN.

Numerous certificates of the efficacy of the Vermifuge from all parts of the country can be seen and the genuine article procured at the Drug Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

June 5

JEW DAVID'S OR

Hebrew Plaster.

This recipe, obtained of an old Jew, by a traveller in the Eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value to the Western world. Since this Plaster has been introduced into America, every other plaster, salve, ointment, or liniment has been discontinued by all who have had an opportunity of testing the superior medical virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster. Truth, though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community, over all the puffings and fictitious affidavits with which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of this plaster is appreciated, and its use sanctioned by the highest classes of society. One simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have used it, which shows that when a remedy possesses highly **intrinsic merits like this, it does not fail of** receiving the patronage of the intelligent public. For sale by

S. H. Buehler & S. S. Forney, Gettysburg,
Wm. Johnston, Fairfield,
J. M'Millan, South Mountain.